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CLAVE DE LOS EJERCICIOS

DEL

MAESTRO DE INGLES,

O SEA

MÉTODO PRÁCTICO

PARA APRENDER A

LEER, ESCRIBIR Y HABLAR

LA

LENGUA INGLESA:

SEGUN EL SISTEMA DE OLLENDORFF.



POR UN PROFESOR DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE NUEVA-YORK.

Vingut

NUEVA-YORK:
IMPRENTA Y LIBRERIA DE DANIEL FANSHAW,
Broadway, No. 575; y Ann-street, No. 35.

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ADVERTENCIA.

PARA el conveniente uso de esta Clave, es de advertirse, que el discípulo no deberá requerirla hasta no haber reflexionado y correjido con cuidado las frases que deban compararse con ella.

CLAVE DE LOS EJERCICIOS.

I.—*First.*

Have you the paper? Yes, sir, I have the paper.—Have you the dictionary? Yes, sir, I have the dictionary.—Have you the pencil? Yes, sir, I have the pencil.—Have you the atlas? Yes, sir, I have the atlas.—Have you the penknife? I have the penknife.—Have you the volume? Yes, sir, I have the volume.—Have you the copy-book? Yes, sir, I have the copy-book.—Have you the inkstand? Yes, sir, I have the inkstand.—Have you the desk? I have the desk.—Have you the book? Yes, sir, I have the book. Have you the bench? Yes, sir, I have the bench.

II.—*Second.*

Have you my umbrella? Yes, sir, I have your umbrella.—Have you my glove? Yes, sir, I have your glove.—Have you my shoe? I have your shoe.—Have you your vest? Yes, sir, I have my vest. Have you your hat? Yes, sir, I have my hat.—Have you your apron? Yes, sir, I have my apron.—Have you your fan? I have my fan.—Have you your parasol? I have my parasol.—Have you your comb? I have my comb.—Have you my necklace? I have your necklace.—Have you your ribbon? I have my ribbon.—Have you your cloak? Yes, sir, I have my cloak.

III.—*Third.*

Which book have you? I have my book.—Which pencil have you? I have your pencil.—Which glove have you? I have your glove.—Which paper have you? I have my paper.—Have you

industrious.—Is your brother studious? Yes, sir, he is studious and attentive.—Is your son impolite? No, sir, he is very polite and very docile.—Is your uncle prudent? Yes, sir, my uncle is prudent; but my cousin is very imprudent.—Is your father pleased? Yes, sir, he is pleased.—Is your brother's grandson inattentive and lazy? No, sir, he is very attentive and industrious.

X.—*Tenth.*

Is the ribbon rich? Yes, sir, it is splendid.—Is the vest elegant? Yes, sir, it is very elegant.—Is the necklace pretty? Yes, dear uncle, it is admirable.—Is your brother's handkerchief very handsome? No, sir, it is very ugly.—Is your fan pretty? Yes, sir, it is very pretty.—Is your cousin's grandfather rich? Yes, sir, his grandfather is very rich.—Is the boy ignorant? No, sir, he is studious and industrious.—Have you any thing elegant? Yes, sir, I have something elegant.—What have you elegant? I have a fine hat and a pretty parasol.—Have you anything ugly? I have something very ugly; I have an old cloak, and an ugly coat; but I have a very pretty umbrella.

XI.—*Eleventh.*

Have you not your father's handsome dictionary? No, sir, I have it not; but I have my brother's old dictionary, and my cousin's large atlas.—Which book has your cousin? He has my grandfather's fine book.—Is your cousin attentive? No, sir, my cousin is inattentive and lazy; but my brother is studious and polite.—Are you learned? No, sir, I am not learned; but I am attentive and docile.—Have you any thing admirable? No, sir, I have nothing admirable; but I have something very pretty.—What have you? I have a very beautiful veil, and a very pretty ribbon.—Is your nephew modest and assiduous? Yes, sir, he is very modest, and my brother is very assiduous.—Is your son prudent? No, sir, he is not very prudent.—Have you an old comb? Yes, father, I have an old comb.—Has he your good atlas? No, sir, he has not my good atlas; but he has my pretty penknife.—Have you an apron? Yes, sir, I have an apron.—Have you the boy's umbrella? Yes, sir, I have it.—Have you a beautiful handkerchief? Yes, sir, I have a beautiful handkerchief.—Which handkerchief have you? I have my brother's handkerchief.—Is your uncle very grave? No, sir, he is not very grave.—Is your exercise difficult? No, sir, my exercise is very easy.

XII.—*Twelfth.*

My best respects to you, miss.—How do you do, sir? Very well, I thank you.—You are quite a stranger.—Will you walk in? Yes, miss, with pleasure.—Be pleased to take a seat.—— Please to excuse me a moment.—How is your friend (*o* how does your friend do)? Very well, I thank you.—Is he as busy as you? By no means.—He is always in company with ladies.

XIII.—*Thirteenth.*

Are you cold? No, sir, I am warm.—Am I right? Yes, sir, you are right.—Is he hungry? Yes, sir, he is hungry, but he is not thirsty.—Is the child sleepy? Yes, sir, the child is sleepy.—Is your brother's child afraid? No, sir, my brother's child is not afraid.—Is my cousin ashamed? He is ashamed.—Is your son thirsty? No, sir, mine is not thirsty; but my cousin's son is hungry and thirsty.—Is your father neither afraid nor ashamed? No, sir, my father is neither afraid nor ashamed.—Which atlas have you? I have my own.—Which pencil have you? I have mine.—Have you my glove? Yes, sir, I have yours.—Have you your razor? No, sir, I have not mine; I have yours.

XIV.—*Fourteenth.*

Have you a cotton handkerchief? Yes, sir, I have a cotton handkerchief.—Has your grandfather a wooden inkstand? He has a silver inkstand.—Have you my large ivory fan? I have not your fan, but I have your gold thimble.—Has he the steel thimble or your gold necklace? He has neither the steel thimble, nor my gold necklace, but he has my velvet ribbon.—Has your cousin my uncle's leather shoe? No, sir, he has it not; but he has my nephew's old cloak.

XV.—*Fifteenth.*

Is your son warm? Yes, sir, my son is warm.—Is my son sleepy? No, sir, he is not sleepy, but he is hungry.—Is he not thirsty? Yes, sir, he is thirsty and hungry.—Is he cold or warm? He is neither cold nor warm.—Is his brother afraid or ashamed? He is neither afraid nor ashamed.—Have you my cloak? No, sir, I have mine.—Which cloak have you? I have my velvet

cloak.—Have you your beautiful velvet cloak? No, sir, I have my old cloth cloak.—Has your cousin a fine satin vest? No, sir, he has an ugly cloth vest.—Which necklace have you? I have my gold necklace.—Have you a steel comb? No, sir, I have a silver comb.—Have you my satin parasol or yours? I have yours.—Have you my velvet hat? I have not yours, but mine.—Which umbrella have you? I have not yours; I have my own.—Have you a cotton umbrella? Yes, sir, I have an old cotton umbrella.—Have you an ivory fan? Yes, sir, I have an ivory fan.—Has your brother a thread glove? Yes, sir, he has a thread glove.—Have you my satin shoe? I have not your fine satin shoe; but I have your good leather shoe.—Which vest have you? I have my father's velvet vest.—What have you? I have your uncle's fine velvet vest.—Have you my satin ribbon? I have not your handsome satin ribbon.—Which ribbon have you? I have a velvet ribbon.—Have you yours or mine? I have yours.—Am I right or not? You are right.

XVI.—*Sixteenth.*

Walk in.—Good evening.—How do you do? I am very glad to see you.—You are quite a stranger.—Be pleased to sit down.—What is the best news with you? Nothing particular.—Are you ready? Not yet.—Excuse me a moment, if you please.—Certainly, with pleasure.—Are you in a hurry? No, sir, I am not in a hurry.—I shall have the pleasure to wait an you in a moment.—Thank you.

XVII.—*Seventeenth.*

Is the captain cold? No, sir, the captain is not cold.—Is the sailor hungry? Yes, sir, the sailor is hungry.—Is the soldier afraid? No, sir, the soldier is not afraid.—Have you the tailor's coat? Yes sir, I have the tailor's, (*o* that of the tailor).—Have you the general's cloak? No, sir, I have the captain's.—Has the hatter the physician's hat?—Has he the lawyer's? Yes, sir, he has it.—Which glove have you? I have the merchant's cotton glove.—What has your brother? He has the banker's fine book.—Has he the merchant's? No, he has the banker's.

XVIII.—*Eighteenth.*

Has not your brother my father's old hat? No, he has your grandfather's.—Has he my grandfather's? Yes, he has it.—Has

he it? No, sir, he has it not.—Has he my grandfather's? Yes, he has it.—Has he it? No, sir, he has it not.—Which pencil has he? He has his nephew's.—Have you not my atlas? No, sir, I have not yours, I have my own; and my brother has his son's.—My son, have you my penknife? No, father, I have not yours; I have my cousin's.—Which one has your cousin? He has his own.—Which umbrella have you? I have my own. I have my father's. I have not yours. I have not your father's.—Which one have you? I have the watchmaker's; the watchmaker has the hatter's; the hatter has the joiner's, and the joiner has the mason's umbrella.

XIX.—*Nineteenth.*

Have you your cloak? Yes, sir, I have it.—Which one have you? I have your cloth cloak.—Has your cousin his? No, sir, he has not his; he has his brother's.—Which one has the tailor? He has your father's.—Has he it? He has it.—Has he not the child's hat? He has it not.—Has he not it? No, sir, he has it not.—Has he his own? No, sir, he has the carpenter's.—Who has the shoemaker's vest? My grandson has it.—Which one has he? He has the shoemaker's.—Has he his shoe? He has his.—Has he not mine? He has not yours.—Which one has he? He has his uncle's.—The hatter's uncle is very impolite.—The mason's brother is not very prudent.—The lawyer's nephew is very ungrateful.—Who is ungrateful? The physician's son is ungrateful.—The watchmaker's grandfather is learned.—Who is learned? The watchmaker's grandfather is learned.—Who is hungry? I am hungry.—Who is attentive? He is attentive.—Who is right? You are right.—Who has my father's silver inkstand? The physician's child has it.—What has he? He has nothing.—Has he any thing pretty? He has something pretty; he has nothing pretty.—Has he nothing good? He has something very good.—Have you my son's handkerchief? No, sir, I have it not; but I have yours and your cousin's.

XX.—*Twentieth.*

I am sorry to trouble you for a moment.—By no means.—I am very happy to see you. How have you been? Very well, I thank you.—When shall I have the pleasure to see you again? Perhaps to-morrow I shall do myself that pleasure.—I will be very glad to see you.—Is your cashier in a hurry for the money? By no means; there is no hurry.

XXI.—*Twenty-first.*

Has your brother this book? He has not this one, he has his own.—Has your uncle that pencil? He has not that one, he has mine.—Has any body my apron? Somebody has it. Nobody has it.—Has somebody it? Has nobody it? Your uncle's cousin has it.—Who has the lawyer's umbrella? Nobody has it.—Has the lawyer this one? No, sir, he has that one, but the physician has this one.—Has he this umbrella? Yes, sir, he has this one.—Has anybody that one? Nobody has that one.

XXII.—*Twenty-second.*

Who has this atlas? Nobody has it.—Has anybody this dictionary? My father has it, but he has not that atlas.—Has he this or that volume? He has neither this one nor that one.—Have you the consul's hat? Who has the painter's book? Nobody has it. —Has anybody my brother's bird? Somebody has it.—Is the prince virtuous? Yes, sir, he is virtuous.—Have you this or that glove? I have not this one, I have that one.—Has the governor this or that hat? He has this one.

XXIII.—*Twenty-third.*

When shall I have the pleasure to see you again? On next Monday, or perhaps before.—I shall be very happy to see you.—What day of the week is it? To-day is Sunday.—To-day is Monday.—To-day is Tuesday.—To-day is Wednesday.—To-day is Thursday.—To-day is Friday.—To-day is Saturday.—On Sunday. On Monday. On Tuesday. On Wednesday. On Thursday. On Friday. On Saturday. On next Monday, etc.

XXIV.—*Twenty-fourth.*

The woman has my father's book.—She has his book.—Has she her cloak? She has it.—Has she not her hat? No, sir, she has it not.—Has my mother her pencil? She has it.—Has she her apron?—Has his sister an apron?—Has she her sister's or her father's book? She has her mother's.—She has not her father's.—Have you your nephew's or your niece's paper? I have not my nephew's, but I have my niece's.—Is her brother amiable?—Is his brother eloquent?

XXV.—*Twenty-fifth.*

Has his sister this or that volume? She has this one.—Has her sister this or that one? She has that one.—His granddaughter's talent is remarkable.—Her little daughter is very pretty.—His daughter is very polite.—Her daughter is very prudent.—His aunt is learned.—Her aunt is ignorant.—Charles, are you pleased? Yes, sir, I am pleased.—Mary, are you pleased? Yes, sir, I am pleased.—My little sister is attentive, and her little brother is active.—My mother is happy; my aunt is courageous, and my grandmother is pious.—Is your sister serious? Yes, sir, she is serious.

XXVI.—*Twenty-sixth.*

La mujer feliz, la mujer virtuosa, la mujer séria, la jóven, la mujer bonita, la mujer fea, la mujer instruida.—¿es amable? ¿Está ausente el hombre feliz? ¿Es bonito su sombrero lijero de V.? ¿Es lijero su bonito sombrero de V.? ¿Es hermosa la capa de raso de mi madre? ¿Es hermosa la capa de paño de mi padre? ¿Tiene su madre un sombrero (o gorra) de terciopelo? ¿Tiene hambre su hermana de V.? ¿Quien tiene hambre? ¿Quien tiene sed? ¿Tiene sed su primo de V.? ¿Tiene sed su tia de V.? ¿Quien tiene calor? ¿Es feliz la madre de este jóven? ¿Es virtuosa la abuela de esta muchacha? ¿Es amable la hija? ¿Es bonita su hermana? ¿Es cortés? ¿Es atenta? ¿Es ignorante? ¿Es instruida? ¿Es jóven? ¿Es jóven su hermano? ¿Es ella modesta? ¿Es modesto su hermano? ¿Es su chaleco nuevo de V. tan bello como el mio? ¿Es feliz su hermana de V.?

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE TO "LESSON VII."

Who is it? Who is there? Walk in.—How do you do? I am rather indisposed to-day.—How are you? Very well, I thank you.—Sit down.—What is the best news with you? It is said that the steamer has just arrived.—What news does she bring? It is said that she brings very bad news.—I am very sorry.—I am very glad.

XXVII.—*Twenty-seventh.*

Is this man cruel? Yes, sir, he is cruel.—Is his wife cruel? No, sir, she is not cruel.—Is this girl mute? No, sir, she is not mute, but discreet.—Is she pretty? She is pretty.—Is her mother

old ? No, sir, she is young.—Is her daughter pretty ? Yes, sir, her daughter is very pretty.—Is your new friend uneasy ? No, sir, he is not uneasy.—Is that man's sister uneasy ? Yes, sir, she is uneasy.—Is she silly ? No, sir, she is not silly, but very intelligent.—Is her brother intelligent ? Yes, sir, he is intelligent and studious.—Is his niece generous ? She is generous and handsome.—Is her father eloquent ? He is very eloquent.—Has the painter's wife a new umbrella ? No, sir, she has an old cotton umbrella.

XXVIII.—*Twenty-eighth.*

¿ Tiene su buena tia de V. un hermoso collar ? Sí, &.—¿ Tiene su buen tio de V. un hermoso caballo ? Sí, &.—¿ Tiene él un hermoso caballo ?—¿ Tiene él un sombrero nuevo ?—¿ Quien tiene mi casaca nueva ?—Quién tiene el bonito pañuelo de mi hermanita ?—¿ Cual pañuelo tiene Vd. ?—¿ Tiene Vd. el de mi hermana o el de mi primo ?—¿ Tiene su prima de V. la cinta de raso de su tia ?—¿ Tiene ella la de su hermana ? ¿ No tiene ella la de su abuela ?—¿ Es amable la hija del jeneral ?—¿ Es intelijente la hermana del comerciante ?—¿ Es instruida la mujer del médico ?—¿ Es séria la madre del abogado ?—¿ Es Vd. feliz ?—¿ Es Vd. prudente ?—¿ Es loco el hombre ?—¿ Está Vd. loco ?— ¿Tiene Vd. miedo ? ¿ Tiene vergüenza su padre de Vd. ?—¿ Tiene miedo su hermana de Vd. ?—¿ Tiene razon su madre de Vd. ?—¿ Tiene sueño su padre de Vd. ?—¿ Está errado su hermano de Vd. ?—¿ Quien tiene sueño ?—¿ Quien tiene hambre ?—¿ Quien tiene sed ?—¿ Tiene su hermana de Vd. un sombrero de terciopelo ?—¿ Tiene su tia de Vd. un collar de oro ?—¿ Tiene su madre de Vd. el peine de marfil de mi hermana ?—¿ Tiene su hija de Vd. el parasol de mi madre ?—¿ Tiene ella mi delantal de raso ?—¿ Qué tiene ella ?—¿ No tiene ella el delantal de algodon de mi nieta ?—¿ Es bonita la hermana del albañil ?—¿ Es amable la nieta del capitan ?—¿ Tiene ella su abanico de Vd. ?—Tiene ella el de V. ?—¿ Cual tiene ella ?—¿ Tiene ella este o aquel ?—¿ Tiene ella el abanico que mi hermana tiene ?—¿ Tiene Vd. el hermoso pájaro de mi hermana ?—¿ Es cortés la jóven ?—¿ Es ignorante la hija menor ?

XXIX.—*Twenty-ninth.*

His brother is prudent.—Her brother is discreet.—His sister is handsome.—Her sister is pretty.—Her aunt is learned.—His aunt is ignorant.—His mother is virtuous.—Her mother is pious.—His father is courageous.—Her father is eloquent.—Her uncle is generous.—His uncle is honest.

EXERCISE UPON THE USE OF THE ARTICLE "THE."

Honor is dearer than life, and life is dearer than fortune.—Man loves happiness and glory.—Woman is the master-piece of nature.—Hypocrisy is a homage that vice pays to virtue.—Yellow and green are not so much esteemed as black and red.—Spain.—Europe.—King Henry.—General Washington.—Captain Lopez.—The earth turns and not the sun.—The moon is the cause of the eclipses of the sun.—Second book.—Charles the first.—William the uncle of Henry.—Madrid, the capital of Spain.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE TO LESSON VIII.

Has the mail arrived? It has not yet arrived.—What is that? The mail has just arrived.—I am very glad.—Is there anything new? Nothing particular.—Are you very busy to day? Rather so.—What day of the week is it? It is Monday.—Take care! To-day is post day.—Are you not busy? By no means.

XXX.—*Thirtieth.*

Which grammar have you? I have my grammar.—Have you yours? Yes, sir, I have mine.—Have you your brother's pen? No, sir, I have not my brother's, but I have my sister's.—Which slate have you? I have my cousin's.—Have you my sister's frock? No, madam, I have my frock.—Have you your new frock? Yes, madam, I have my new frock.—Have you your silk frock? No, mother, I have not my silk frock, but I have my cotton frock.—Have you your mother's fine brush? No, sir, I have not mother's fine brush, but I have her silk slipper.—Has your sister the woollen dress? Yes, mother, she has it.—Has she her satin mantilla? No, madam, she has her velvet mantilla.—Who has my silk mantilla? Your daughter has it.—Which one has she? She has the silk one.

XXXI.—*Thirty-first.*

Has your cousin this or that brush? My cousin has this one, and my uncle has that one.—Which one have you? I have yours.—Who has mine? I have it.—Have you his pen? I have his.—Have you her pen? I have hers.—Which one have you? I have my cousin's.—Who has my brother's new boot? Your cousin has your brother's new boot.—Has your sister my mother's satin slip-

per? No, miss, she has not your mother's satin slipper.—Is this silk good? It is very beautiful.—Is this woollen dress pretty.—It is very handsome.—Is your brush better than mine? It is better than yours.—Is your sister's dress as handsome as your cousin's? My cousin's is as handsome as my sister's.—Hers is as handsome as yours.—Ours is as handsome as theirs.—Your brother's boot and yours.—Your sister's frock and mine.—Your brother's hat and mine.—Your cousin's cloak and ours.—Have you this or that silk? I have this one.—Have you this or that satin? I have that one.—Have you my sister's silk? I have your sister's.—Have you my cousin's satin? I have your cousin's.—Have you not my brother's leather boot? No, sir, I have not his boot, but I have his shoe.

XXXII.—*Thirty-second.*

¿Es bonita la bota de mi hermano?—¿Es bonito el vestido de lana de mi hermana?—¿No es bonita su chinela de raso?—¿Es tan hermosa como la de V.?—¿Es bonita esta pizarra?—¿Es buena?—¿Es cortés esta muchacha?—¿Tiene Vd. mi gramática?—¿Quién tiene mi pluma?—¿Quién tiene mi lápiz?—¿Cual pluma tiene Vd.?—¿Cual lápiz tiene Vd.?—¿Le gusta a Vd. la jeografia? Me gusta.—¿Le gusta a Vd. la historia?—¿Le gusta a Vd. su hermana de Vd.?—Le gusta a Vd. su hermano de Vd.?—¿Tiene Vd. el hermoso vestido nuevo de su primo de Vd.?—¿No tiene Vd. el bonito vestido de seda de su tia de Vd.?—¿Tiene su hermana de Vd. mi bota de cuero?—¿Quién tiene mi zapato de raso?—¿Quién tiene mi delantal de seda?

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE TO "LESSON IX."

Will you go to the concert? I am very busy, to-day is post day, otherwise I would go.—Will you go to-morrow? I suppose so, and you? Of course, by all means.—I will accompany you, if you please.—With much pleasure.—I will be very happy to go with you.—Thank you.—What is the best news with you? Nothing particular.—How is your brother? Very well, I thank you.—Remember me to him.—I will do so with pleasure.

XXXIII.—*Thirty-third.*

This lily is white.—This flower is beautiful.—Is this pine-apple good? It is very good.—Is this apple good? It is not good.—

Is this peach not good ? It is not very good.—Is this entry handsome ? It is very handsome.—Has this man a handsome house ? He has a very handsome house: the dining-room is small, but the drawing-room is splendid.—Has the Indian my comb ? He has your comb.—Has the Indian her necklace ? She has mine.—Has the servant my coat ? He has your coat and your brush.—Has the servant my frock ? She has yours and your sister's.—Has the cook a pear ? He has a fine pear.—Who has an apple ? Your brother's daughter has an apple.—Has my niece an apricot ? She has a fine apricot.

XXXIV.—*Thirty-fourth.*

¿ Es amable esta americana ?—¿ Es prudente esta europea ?—¿ Quien es amable ?—¿ Quien es prudente ?—¿ Es activa la negra ?—¿ Quien es activo ?—¿ Es ignorante el negro ?—¿ Está contento el criado ?—¿ Quien está contento ?—¿ Es muda la criada de su tia de V. ?—¿ Quien es mudo ?—¿ Está bueno este melocoton ?—¿ Está buena este piña ?—¿ Es maliciosa esta muchacha ?—¿ Es malicioso su hermano de V. ?—¿ Tiene hambre el cocinero ?—¿ Tiene hambre la cocinera ?—¿ Es bonita la judía ?—¿ Es lindo el criollo ?—¿ Es jeneroso el indio ?—¿ Es valiente el americano ?—¿ Le gusta a V. el clavel ?—¿ No le gusta a V. el tulipan ?—¿ A quien no le gusta la rosa ?—¿ Tiene V. una rosa blanca ?—¿ Quien tiene mi hermosa rosa blanca ?—¿ Quien tiene el papel blanco ?—¿ Quien tiene mi gramática inglesa ?—¿ Tiene la muchacha mejicana un bello collar ?—¿ Tiene el oficial mejicano mi linda bota de cuero ?—¿ Quien tiene mi linda bota de cuero ?

XXXV.—*Thirty-fifth.*

Have you my apple or my brother's ? I have neither yours nor your brother's; I have my own.—Has your cousin my shoe or my sister's ? He has neither yours nor your sister's; he has his own.—Who has my shoe ? I have your shoe.—Which shoe have you ? I have your leather shoe.—Who has my woollen dress ? Your servant-girl has it.—Has she it ? She has it not.—Who has it ? Your cook has it.—Which dress has she ? She has the silk dress, but she has not the woollen one.—Has she not my cotton frock ? She has it not.—Has anybody my silk apron ? Nobody has it.—Who has my fine silk ribbon ? Nobody has your fine silk ribbon.—Has not your brother my silk umbrella ? He has my uncle's, but he has not yours.—Has he neither yours nor mine ?—Has your aunt my brush

or yours ? She has neither yours nor mine; she has her own.—Has she my apple ? She has hers.—Has she my peach ? She has her own.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE TO "LESSON X."

Is it cold ? It is not very cold.—Is it warm ? It is very warm. —It is neither cold nor warm.—It is very fine weather.—It is a very fine day.—When shall I have the pleasure to see you again ? Perhaps to-morrow morning.—I shall be very happy to see you.—How is your son ? He is much better to-day.—I am very glad (*o* very happy) to hear it.—He is worse.—I am very sorry to hear it.

XXXVI.—*Thirty-sixth.*

Has the count my book ? He has it.—Has the countess my grammar ? She has it.—Has the emperor a handsome house ? He has a splendid house.—Is the princess pretty ? She is not pretty, but very amiable.—Is the archduke dead ? He is dead.—Is the king eloquent ? He is not eloquent, but courageous.—Is the duchess learned ? Yes, miss, she is very learned.—Is the shepherdess young ? Yes, madam, she is young.—Has she a pretty hat ? Yes, madam, she has a pretty silk hat.—Who has a pretty silk hat ? The shepherdess has a pretty silk hat.—Have you her hat ? No, madam, I have it not.—Have you her apron ? I have it.—Have you her slipper ? I have it not.—Have you her brother's cloak ? I have it.—Have you her brother's boot ? I have it not.—What have you ? I have nothing.—Who has nothing ? My sister has nothing. —What has your sister ? She has something very beautiful.

XXXVII.—*Thirty-seventh.*

¿ Es amable la princesa ?—¿ Es valiente el duque de P. ?—¿ Es actor este hombre ?—¿ Es poetisa su tia de V. ?—¿ Es su hermana actriz ?—¿ Es muerto el director de este colejio ?—¿ Quien es muerto ?—¿ Es graciosa esta bailarina ?—¿ Es instruida su protectora de V. ?—¿ Quien tiene la mantilla de seda de mi hermana ?—¿ Quien tiene su vestido nuevo ?—¿ Tiene V. el vestido de raso de ella ?—¿ Cual tiene V. ?—¿ Tiene esta muchacha un bonito collar ?—¿ Tiene este jóven un hermoso caballo ?—¿ Tiene esta jóvèn un hermoso abanico ?—¿ Tiene esta anciana una mantilla ?—¿ Que tiene la jóven ? —¿ Que tiene el jóven.

XXXVIII.—*Thirty-eighth.*

Has Mary her copy-book? Yes, miss, she has her copy-book.—Has Charles his dictionary? Yes, sir, he has his dictionary.—Has she not her sister's? Which copy-book has Mary? She has her own.—No, miss, she has her brother's.—Which ink has she? She has her own.—Which inkstand has she? She has her own.—Has she not your ink? She has not mine, but my cousin's.—Has the peasant girl Mary's pretty white rose? She has it not, but she has her lily.—Is Charles hungry? No, sir, he is not hungry, but his sister Mary is thirsty.—Is her brother Charles afraid? No, sir, he is not afraid, he is very courageous.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE TO "LESSON XI."

I come to take leave of you for Havana.——When is your departure? It may be this afternoon.—Don't you like the city? I like the people very much; but the climate does not agree with me.—Do you intend to return? I do intend to return after the winter is over.—It will give me the greatest pleasure to see you again.

XXXIX.—*Thirty-ninth.*

The abbot is learned, and the abbess is virtuous.—The actor is excellent, and the actress is admirable.—The author is rich, and the authoress is poor.—The adulterer is wicked, and the adulteress is detestable.—The archduchess is beautiful.—The baron is proud.—The baroness is pretty.—The singer is excellent.—The songstress (*o* singer) is beautiful.—Your father is a good hunter.—My sister is a good huntress.—The duke is genteel.—The duchess is very elegant.—The ambassador is polite, and the ambassadress is amiable.—The emperor is generous, and the empress is pious.—The heir is old.—The heiress is young.—Your cousin is a sorceress, and her sister is very beautiful.—The jew is avaricious, and the jewess is very rich.—The marquis is learned, and the marchioness very discreet.—The shepherd is weary, and the shepherdess is uneasy.—The poet is poor, and the poetess is crazy.—The sultan is despotic.—The sultaness (*o* sultana) is very beautiful.—The master is cruel.—The mistress is foolish.—The wizard and the witch are crazy.—The hero is genteel.—The heroine is generous.—The monk is virtuous and the nun is pious.—The bridegroom is rich, and the bride very beautiful.—The widower is prudent.—The widow is young.—A lion, a lioness,

a tiger, a tigress, a horse, a mare, a cock (*o* rooster), a hen, a dog, a slut (or bitch), a bull, a cow, a he-cat, a she-cat, a cock-sparrow, a hen sparrow.—An orange tree, an apple tree, an almond tree, a plum tree, a coffee tree, a cherry tree.

XL.—*Fortieth.*

Have you my inkstand? No, sir, I have not your inkstand.—Who has my ink? I have your ink.—Has your sister my slate? No, sir, she has hers.—Has she hers? She has hers.—Is my friend Charles absent? No, sir, he is not absent.—Is my friend Mary absent? Yes, miss, she is absent.—Is the soldier's gun good? No, sir, it is not good.—Is the general's sword handsome? Yes, sir, it is very handsome.—Is the lancer's lance long? Yes, sir, it is very long.—Is this gunpowder good? Yes, sir, it is very good.—Is your looking-glass large? It is very large.—Is this table too high? Yes, madam, it is too high.—Is this curtain as handsome as that one? It is as elegant as that one.—Is this silk curtain white? Yes, madam, it is white.—Is the silk of this curtain reddish? No, madam, it is white.—Is the parlor door open? Yes, madam, the parlor door is open.—Have you the key of this door? No, madam, I have not the key of this door, but I have the key of the garret.—Who has the key of the cellar? Nobody has the key of the cellar, but the cellar is open.—Open the door of the dining-room. It is open.—Is it open? Yes, madam, it is open.—Have you a woollen or a cotton carpet? I have a woollen carpet, but my grandmother has a velvet carpet.—Have you a silk or a satin curtain? I have a paper curtain.

XLI.—*Forty-first.*

¿Quien tiene mi paraguas de seda?—¿Tiene alguien el paraguas de seda de mi hermana?—¿Tiene mi amigo una hermosa mesa de caoba?—¿Quien tiene mi mesa de caoba?—¿Tiene alguien mi espada?—¿Quien tiene mi hermosa espada?—¿Quien tiene la lanza del lanzero?—¿Quien tiene mi silla?

XLII.—*Forty-second.*

His head. Her mouth. His lip. Her tongue. Her tooth. His ear. Her ear. His shoulder. Her hand. His skin. Her forehead. His nose. Her eye. His neck. Her finger. His foot. Our sofa. Your looking-glass. Their piano. Their table. Your arm-

chair. Our door. My key. Thy gun. My lance. My sword. My weapon. His army. His regiment. His cannon. Her protector. His protectress. Her benefactor. His benefactress. This abbot. This abbess. This shepherd. This shepherdess. Which singer? Which one? The one who. This one. That one.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE TO "LESSON XII."

Is your friend single or married? He is married.—I do not know whether he is single or married.—I know that he is an honest man.—Is it Mr. N. to whom I have the honor to speak? That is my name, sir.—I wish you good success in your undertaking.—Thank you, sir.

XLIII.—*Forty-third.*

Have we any good pencils? We have some good pencils.—Have I any large penknives? You have some large penknives.—Have you Charles' copy-books? I have not Charles' copy-books.—Who has Mary's papers? Nobody has Mary's papers.—Have the men the soldiers' lances? Yes, sir, they have the soldier's lances.—Have the women the fishes? Yes, madam, they have the fishes.—Have the nieces of this lady the aprons? Yes, madam, they have the aprons and the frocks.—Have the general's daughters the leather boots? Yes, sir, they have the leather boots.—Have the admiral's sisters the silk slippers? They have the silk slippers.—Have the lawyer's cousins the merchant's shoes?—Who has the merchant's chairs? I have the merchant's chairs.—Who has the merchant's tables? I have not the merchant's tables.—Have you your father's keys? I have my father's keys.—Have you your mother's books? I have my mother's good books.—Are my daughter's friends absent? Your daughter's friends are absent.

XLIV.—*Forty-fourth.*

Who has my daughter's lilies? I have your daughter's lilies.—Have you my friend's pine-apples? I have not your friend's pine-apples.—Are the men happy? They are happy.—Has my mother her aunt's handsome curtains? Yes, madam, she has her aunt's handsome curtains.—Have my sisters their friend's fine hats? Yes, miss, they have their friend's fine silk hats.—Who has my friend's handsome apron? I have not your friend's handsome apron, but I have your friend's fine boots.—Who has my father's shoes? Nobody

has your father's shoes.—Are your father's horses handsome? Yes, they are handsome.—Are your mother's friends handsome? Yes, miss, they are handsome.—Are the woollen dresses pretty? They are pretty.—Are the silk handkerchiefs pretty? They are pretty.—Is yours pretty? It is not pretty.—Is his pretty? It is very pretty.

XLV.—*Forty-fifth.*

¿Tiene V. el libro del médico?—¿Quien tiene el buen libro del abogado?—¿Quien tiene la capa del jeneral?—¿Quien tiene los hermosos caballos de los oficiales?—¿Tienen las marineros las joyas de los comerciantes?—¿Quien tiene los collares de la muchacha?—¿Tiene alguien los hermosos pájaros del americano?—¿Tienen los sobrinos del zapatero los bonitos zapatos de su tia (de ellos)?—¿Quien tiene los perros de mi amigo?—¿Quien tiene el pájaro de mi amigo?

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE TO "LESSON XIII."

What time is it? It is one o'clock.—It is two o'clock.—It is three o'clock.—It is four o'clock.—It is five o'clock, etc.

XLVI.—*Forty-sixth.*

Are your cousin's gloves white? They are white.—Are the merchants prudent? They are very prudent.—Have the merchants the ships of the Americans? They have not the ships of the Americans.—Have my sisters their fine chairs? Your sisters have their fine chairs.—Have our brothers our sisters' books? Your brothers have your sisters' books.—Has your niece her shoes? She has her shoes.—Has she her frocks? She has her frocks.—Who has my cotton frocks? Nobody has your cotton frocks.—Has anybody my silk dresses? Your sister has your fine silk dresses.—Are these collars pretty? They are not pretty.—Are these brushes pretty? They are pretty.—Which aprons have your sisters? They have their silk aprons.—Which boots have your brothers? They have their fine leather boots.—Have they their new boots?—Which ones have they? They have their Parisian boots.—Which brushes have they? They have their new brushes.—Have these or those men my fine books? These men have them.—Who has them? Those men have them.—Have these girls or those women our fine cloaks? These girls have them.—What have they? They have our fine cloaks.—Who has your large straw hats? The hatter has them.—Have you not your brother's leather slippers? I have not his leather slippers, but I have his fine silk slippers.

XLVII.—*Forty-seventh.*

Has any body our looking-glasses ? Nobody has them.—Which looking-glasses have you ? We have our looking-glasses.—Are the doors of our parlors open ? They are open.—Who has the keys of our cellars ? I have them.—Which keys have you ? I have the keys of your parlors.—Who has my brother's fine roses ? Your cousin has your brother's roses.—Has any body my sister's lilies ? Nobody has them.—What have you ? I have nothing.—Have you not these women's aprons ? I have them not.—Who has those girls' straw hats ? The servant girls have them.—Have the servant girls our combs ? Yes, sir, they have them.

XLVIII.—*Forty-eighth.*

¿ Tiene el criado mis botas ?—¿ Quien tiene mis botas ?—¿ Cuales tiene él ?—¿ Son elocuentes los discursos de esos abogados ?—¿ Son hábiles los médicos ?—¿ Son mudos estos hombres ?—¿ Quien es mudo ?—¿ Son hermosos los caballos blancos de su tio de V. ?—¿ Son viejos estos perros ?—¿ Estan inquietas estas muchachas ?—¿ Tienen miedo ?—¿ Quien tiene miedo ?—¿ Son valientes sus hermanas de V.?—¿ Son corteses ?—¿ Son activas ?—¿ Son felizes sus primos de V.?

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE TO "LESSON XIV."

Is it late ? It is not late.—What time is it ? It is one o'clock. It is two o'clock. It is half past two. It is three o'clock. It is a quarter of three. It is four o'clock. It is two minutes past (*o* after) four. It is five o'clock. It is five minutes of five. It is six o'clock. It is a quarter of six. It is seven o'clock. It is half past seven. It is eight o'clock. It is a quarter after eight. It is nine o'clock. It is nine minutes of nine. It is ten o'clock. It is half past ten. It is eleven o'clock. It is five minutes of eleven. It is twelve o'clock. It is a quarter after (*o* past) twelve.

XLIX.—*Forty-ninth.*

Which gloves have you ? I have those of my brothers.—Have you your brothers' ? I have those of my brothers.—Which peaches have you ? I have those of my sisters.—Have you your sisters' ? I have them.—What has your cousin ? My cousin has the shoemaker's shoes.—Has your cousin them ? My cousin has them.—Has

the shoemaker these? He has those.—Has he not those of your father? He has my father's.—Who has these books? Nobody has these.—Has any body those books? My cousins have those.—Have they them? They have them.—Have you mine? I have not yours, I have my own.—Who has my sister's pears? Her friend has them.—Has she hers? He has hers.—Who has yours? Nobody has mine, but your brother has your aunt's.—Has my sister your fine apples? She has mine.—Has she the good pine-apples which my grandmother has seen? She has them.—Has she yours? She has not mine.—Who has yours? My servant has mine.—Has your father the American's or the Mexican's horses? He has neither these nor those.—Has your brother his friend's or his cousin's dogs? He has neither the former nor the latter.—Has the lawyer these or those tables? He has neither these nor those.—Have you your papers or mine? I have mine.—Have you not mine? I have not yours.—Has your brother his flowers or mine? He has yours.—Has he mine? He has not yours; he has his own.

L.—*Fiftieth.*

¿Tiene el americano este tulipan o aquel?—¿Tiene él estos lirios o aquellos?—¿Que tiene él?—¿Tiene alguien los pescados del cocinero?—¿Tiene V. los guantes blancos de mi hermana?—¿Quien tiene los delantales blancos de los criados?—¿Quien tiene los nuestros?—¿Quien tiene los de V.?—¿Quien tiene los mios?—¿Quien tiene las flores de V.?—¿Quien tiene las mias?—¿Quien tiene la fruta de V.?—¿Quien tiene las mias?—¿Son célebres los descendientes de V.?—¿Son oscuros los de V.?—¿Tiene su hermana de V. mis cepillos?—¿Tiene los de V.?—¿No tiene los mios?—¿Quien tiene los lindos vestidos de seda de mi prima?—¿Tiene la criada vestidos hermosos?—¿Tiene ella estos vestidos o aquellos?—¿Que tiene ella?

LI.—*Fifty-first.*

These men. Those women.—Which girls? Which merchants? Which ships? Which ones? Which gloves? These.—These works. These birds. Those birds.—Which owls? These owls.—Which jewels? Those jewels.—Our horses. Their noses.—My good friends.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE TO "LESSON XV."

This gentleman lives with Asiatic luxury.—How often *(Con qué frecuencia)* is this advertisement published? It is published every

other day; every other Monday; every other Saturday; every other Thursday; every other Friday; every other Sunday; every other Wednesday; every other Tuesday; every other week; every other evening.—Have you received any good advice from your friend? No, sir, he is not accustomed to advise any one.—I am sorry to trouble you for my copy-book.—It is not a trouble (*o* not at all).

LII.—*Fifty-second.*

Has the Englishman my French book? No, sir, he has not your French book, but he has your Spanish book.—Who has my Italian book? Nobody has it, but somebody has your Dutch book.—Have the Dutch my French pencils? Yes, sir, they have them.—Who has your English pencils? The Americans have them.—Has the Englishwoman my English paper? No, sir, she has it not, she has her brother's English paper.—Who has the merchant's English penknives? The Americans have them.—Who has their fine shoes? The Russians have them.—Have the Spanish ladies our dresses in the French fashion? They have them not, they have our dresses in the Spanish fashion.—A hat after the English fashion.—An apron in (*o* after) the Russian fashion.—A fan after the Italian fashion.—A coat after the French fashion.—His boot after the German fashion.—Her veil after the Dutch fashion.—Our chair after the American fashion.—My mother's chair after the Scotch fashion.—My father's table after the French fashion.—Who has a coat after the French fashion? —Who has my cousin's French pencil?—The yard is an English and American measure.—Ladies, have you your parasols? Yes, sir, we have them.—Young ladies, have you your books and your exercises? Yes, sir, we have them.—Gentlemen, have you your hats? Yes, sir, we have them.

LIII.—*Fifty-third.*

¿ Quien tiene mis guantes de seda?—¿ Quien tiene mis zapatos de raso?—¿ Quien tiene vuestros libros rusos?—¿ Quien tiene mi casaca a la inglesa?—¿ Tiene mi hermano vuestra casaca a la francesa? —¿ Tienen mis sobrinas sus delantales?—¿ Que tienen ellas?—¿ No tienen sus gorras italianas de paja?—¿ No tienen sus hermosas capas a la española?—¿ Quien tienen los zapatos de cuero ruso de mi amigo?—¿ Tiene V. el chaleco a la americana del sastre?—¿ Le gustan a V. los sombreros a la francesa? Me gustan.—¿ Tiene V. las rosas de mi tia?—¿ No tiene V. los hermosos tulipanes de ella?

—¿Tiene V. los lindos guantes de ella?—¿Quien tiene el delantal blanco de algodon del cocinero?

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE TO "LESSON XVI."

What is the greatest compliment that can be paid to an author? To quote from him.—How is *oblea* called in English? It is called *wafer*.—How do you say *ferro-carril* in English? *Rail-road*.—Have you an appointment with that gentleman? Yes, sir, I have an appointment with him to-night (*o* this evening).—Do you hear? What is that (*o* what is the matter)? It is the bell.—I am much obliged to you for your kindness (*o* goodness).—Not at all.—Are you ready? I am not yet ready.—Excuse me a moment.—Certainly.—Will you take a seat? Excuse me; I am in a hurry.—Are you in a great hurry? Indeed, I am quite in a hurry (*o* quite so).—I am very sorry.—You are quite a stranger.—I am always busy (engaged *o* occupied).—Somebody is at the door.—Who can it be?—Who is there?—Who is it?—Walk in (*o* come in).—I am very glad to see you.—How do you do? Very well, I thank you.—Be pleased to sit down.—Who is that gentleman? It is my book-keeper.—It is my cashier.—Are you busy (*o* engaged) now? Yes, sir, I am rather busy at this moment; but no matter.—What is your wish (*o* what can I do for you)?

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE TO "LESSON XVII."

Will you have the goodness to copy fairly this letter for me? With pleasure.—Will you go to the concert or to the opera? As you please.—Have you a copy of my dictionary? I have not a copy of your dictionary, but I have one of your grammar.—Have you a copy of this letter? Yes, sir.—Will you have the goodness to tell me in English the days of the week? Certainly, with pleasure.—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

LIV.—*Fifty-fourth.*

One, three, five, seven, nine, eleven, thirteen, fifteen, seventeen, nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-three, tweny-five, twenty-seven, twenty-nine, thirty-one, thirty-three, etc.—Two, four, six, eight, ten, twelve, fourteen, sixteen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-two, twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-two, thirty-four, etc.—Three, six, nine, twelve, fifteen, eighteen, twenty-one, twenty-four, twenty-se-

ven.—Four, eight, twelve, sixteen, twenty, twenty-four, twenty-eight, thirty-two, thirty-six.—Five, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, thirty-five, forty, forty-five.—Six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty, thirty-six, forty-two, forty-eight, fifty-four.—7 and 7 are 14, 14 and 7 are 21, etc.—8 and 8 are 16, 16 and 8 are 24, etc.—9 and 9 are 18, and 9 are 27, etc.—10 and 10 are 20, and 10 are 30, etc.

LV.—*Fifty-fifth.*

Twice two are four, three times three are nine, four times four are sixteen, five times five are twenty-five, six times six are thirty-six, seven times seven are forty-nine, etc.—Three times four are twelve, four times five are twenty, six times seven are forty-two, eight times nine are seventy-two, ten time eleven are a hundred and ten, etc. —Twenty times twenty are four hundred, six times four hundred are two thousand four hundred, eight times three hundred are two thousand four hundred, twelve times five hundred are six thousand.

LVI.—*Fifty-sixth.*

The fourth of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six.—February the twenty-second, seventeen hundred and thirty-two.—December the twenty-fourth, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine.—June the eighteenth, eighteen hundred and twelve.—May the eighth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.—July the fourteenth, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine.—December the second, eighteen hundred and four.—June the twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifteen.—May the fifth, eighteen hundred and twenty-one.—The month of July, eighteen hundred and thirty.

LVII.—*Fifty-seventh.*

Three, thirty-three, three hundred and thirty-three, three thousand three hundred and thirty-three, thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three, three hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three, three million three hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three, thirty-three million three hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and thirty-three.—Seven, seventy-seven, seven hundred and seventy-seven, seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, seven hundred and seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, seven mil-

lion seven hundred and seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, seventy-seven million seven hundred and seventy-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy.—Nine, ninety-nine, nine hundred and ninety-nine, nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine, ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine, nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine, nine million nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine, ninety-nine million nine hunred and ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine.—Twelve hundred and thirty-four.—Five thousand six hundred and seventy-eight.—Nine thousand one hundred and eleven.—Two thousand three hundred and forty-five.—Six thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.—One thousand and twelve.—Two thousand four hundred and fifty-seven.—Seven thousand eight hundred and ninety.—Six thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.—Thirty-six thousand nine hundred and forty-eight.—Sixty-nine thousand four hundred and eighty three.—Ninety-four thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.—Forty-eight thousand three hundred and sixty-nine.—Eighty six thousand four hundred and thirty-nine.—Ninety-three thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.—Fifteen thousand two hundred and seven.—Seven hundred and two thousand five hundred and twelve.—Two hundred and five thousand one hundred and twenty-seven.—Five hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and twenty.—One hundred thousand and one.—Seven hundred thousand one hundred.—Nine hundred thousand and twenty-six.—One million one hundred and eleven thousand one hundred and eleven.—One million three hundred and twenty-five.—Four million four hundred and six thousand and four.—Six million fifty-five thousand five hundrnd.—Five million five hundred and fifty-five thousand five hundred and fifty-five.

LVIII.—*Fifty-eighth.*

¿ A cuantos estamos del mes ? Estamos a veinte.—¿ Estamos hoy a catorce ?—¿ No estamos hoy a treinta y uno ?—¿ No estamos a veinte y dos ?—¿ No estamos a once ?—¿ Estamos a once de agosto ?—¿ Estamos a ocho de marzo ?—¿ Estamos a seis de enero ?—¿ Estamos a diez de febrero ?—Estamos a nueve.—Estamos a tres de abril.—Estamos a cuatro de julio.—Estamos á dos de mayo.—Estamos a cinco de junio.—Estamos a primero de setiembre.—Estamos a treinta de octubre.—Estamos a doce de noviembre.—Estamos a trece de diciembre.

LIX.—*Fifty-ninth.*

El tercer dia de la semana.—La primera semana de julio.—Tres semanas.—Ocho dias ha.—Tres meses ha.—Quince dias ha.—-Seis meses ha.—Cuatro años ha.—Un año ha.—Mi prima tiene una docena de hermosos pájaros.—Su padre tiene un quintal de hierro.—¿ Cuantos guantes tiene su hija de V. ?—¿ Cuantos dedales tiene su hermana de V. ? Tiene dos de oro y uno de plata.—¡ Cuantas cintas tiene V. ?—¿ Tiene V. las cintas blancas de mi hija ?—Quien tiene las cintas blancas de mi hija ?

LX.—*Sixtieth.*

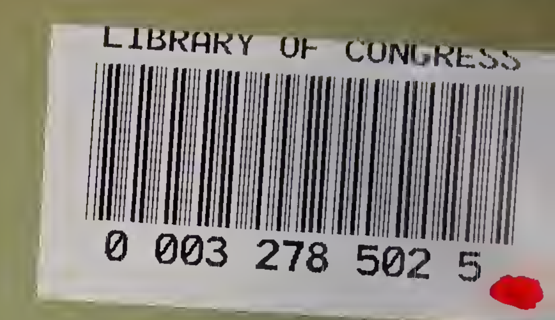
Will you have the goodness (*o* will you be so good as) to pass (*o* to hand) me that dish ?—Do you wish me to help you to some of this dish ? Thank you.—Will you hand this glass of wine to that gentleman ?—Will you be so good as to help me to some of that turkey ?—Waiter, bring me a plate, knife and fork.—Bring me a cup of milk.—Carry this glass of wine to Mr. N———.—I will thank you for the sugar.—Will you have some of this chicken ? If you please.—I am sorry to trouble you.—By no means.—What is your wish (*o* what can I do for you) ?—Will you hand me the salt ?—With pleasure.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISE TO "LESSON XVIII."

Do you wish a receipt ? As you please.—Do you wish a promissory note ? If you please.—Will you sign this receipt? Yes, and also the order, if you wish.—Have you seen my signature ? I have seen it once, twice.—Will you be so good as to pass me the blotting paper? With pleasure.—Have you the key of my room? I have not the key of your room.—Who has a copy of the English grammar ? I have one.—Where is it ? Here it is.—What date bears the promissory note ? It bears the date of the second of January.—Who lives in this beautiful house ? A friend of mine lives here.—Your friend lives with Asiatic luxury.—Be pleased to tell me in English the months of the year.—January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November and December.—Now, be pleased to translate into English the following dates: January first, eighteen hundreed and forty-eight ; March second, eighteen hundred and forty-six ; June third, eighteen hundred and twenty-four ; July fourth, seventeen hundred and seventy-six ; August fourteenth, se-

venteen hundred and eighty-five; December twelfth, fifteen hundred and fifty-five; September sixteenth, fourteen hundred and eighty-seven; April tenth, four thousand eight hundred and twenty; October eighteenth, seventeen hundred and eleven; February twenty-second, seventeen hundred and thirty two; November seventeenth, eighteen hundred and twelve; May second, eighteen hundred and eight.

☞ En el estilo serio se usa el artículo ántes del dia del mes, v. g. *January* the *first* etc.


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